### SILAS MARNER: HE WEAVER OF REVELOR.

-

By the Anthor of Adam Bede.

The search was made and it ended—in William Dane's finding the well-known bag, empty, sucked behind the chest of drawers in Stas's chamber! On this William exhorted his friend to confess, and not to hide his sin any longer. Silas turned a look of keen reproach on him, and said, "William, for nine years that we have gone in and out together, have you ever known me to tell a lie? But God will clear me."

"Brother," said William, "how do I know what you may have done in the secret chambers of your heart, to give Satan an advantage over you?"

Silas was still looking at his friend. Suddenny a deep flush came over his face, and he

friend a deep flush came over his face, and he was about to speak impetuously, when he seemed checked again by soms in vard shock, that sent the flush back and made him trembla. But at last he spoke feebly, looking at William

tiam. 'I remember now-the knife wasn't in my pocket."
William said, 'I know nothing of what you

William said, 'I know nothing of what you mean.' The other persons present, however, tegan to inquire where Silas meant to say that the knife was, but he would give no further explanation: he only said, 'I am sore stricken; I can say nothing. God will clear me.' On their return to the vestry there was further deliberation. Any resort to legal measures for ascertaining the sulprit was contrary to the principles of the Church: prosecution was held by them to be forbidden to Christians, even if it had been a case in which there was no scandal to the community. But they were bound to take other measures for finding out the truth, and they resolved on praying and drawing lots. This resolution can be a ground of surprise only to those who are unacquainted with that obresolution can be a ground of surprise only to those who are unacquainted with that obscure religious life which has gone on in the alleys of our towns. Siles knett with his brethren, relying on his own innocence being certified by immediate divine interference hat feeling that there was excess as well as feeling that there was sorrow and mourn-behind for him even then—that his trust in ing behind for him even them—that his trust in man had been cruelly bruised. The lots declared that Silas Marner was guilty. He was solemnly suspended from charch-membership, and called upon to render up the stolen money; only on confession, as the sign of repentance, could be be received once more within the fold of the church. Marner listened in silence. At last, when every one rose to depart, he went towards William Dane and said, in a voice shaken by aritation—

wenth towards William Dane and said, in a voice shaken by agitation—

"The last time I remember using my knife, was when I took it out to cut a strap for you. I don't remember putting it in my pocket again. You stole the money, and you have woren a plot to lay the sin at my door. But you may presper, for all that; there is no just God that governs the earth righteously, but a God of lies, that bears witness against the in-

There was a general shudder at this blasphemy.
William said meekly, "I leave our brothren
to judge whether this is the voice of Satan
or not. I can do nothing but pray for you

Silas."

Poor Marner went out with that despair in his soul—that shaken trust in God and man, which is little short of madness to a loving na-

ture.

In little more than a month from that time,
Sarah was married to William Dane; and not
long afterwards it was known to the brethren in
Lantern Yard that Silas Marner had departed

### CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

His first wovement after the shock, had been to work on his loom; and he went on with this unrearittingly, never asking himself why, now he was come to Raveloe, he worked far on into the night to finish the tale of Mrs. Osgood's table-Jinen, sooner than she expected—without contemplating beforehand the money she would put into his rand for the work. He seemed to wears, like the spider, from pure impulse, without reflection. Every man's work, pursued steadily, ten is in this way to become an end in itself, and so to bridge over the loveless chasms of his life. Silas's hand satisfied itself with throwing the shuttle, and his eye with sooing the little squares in the cloth complete themselves under his effort. Then there were the calls of hunger; and Silas, in his solitude, had to provide his own breakfast, dinner, and supper, to fetch his own water from the well, and put his own kettle on the fire; and all these immediate promptings helped, along with the weaving, to reduce his life to the unquestioning activity of a spinning insect. He hated the thought of the past, there was nothing that called out his love and fellowship toward the strangers he had come amount. love and fellowship toward the strangers he had come amongst, and the future was all dark, for there was no Unseen Love that cared for him. Phought was arrested by utter bewilderment now its old narrow pathway was closed, and affection seemed to have died under the bruise that had fatten on its keenest nerves.

But at last Mrs. Osgood's table linen was fin-

isbed, and Silas was paid in gold. His earnings in his native town, where he worked for a whole-tale dealer, had been after a lower rate; he had been paid weekly, and of his weekly earnings a large proportion had gone to objects of piety and charity. Now, for the first time in his life, he had five bright guineas put into his hand, no man expected a share of them, and he loved no man that he should offer him a share,

man that he should offer him a share.

He had seemed to love money little in the years when every penny had its purpose for him; for he loved the purpose then. But now when all purpose was gone, that habit of look, ing towards the money and grasping it, with sense of fulfilled effort made a loam that was deep enough for the seeds of desire, and as Silas walked homeward across the fields in the twillight and for sout the money and thought it. light, be drow out the money, and thought it was brighter in the gathering gloom.

MAbout this time an incident happened which seemed to open a possibility of some fellowship with his neighbors. One day, taking a pair of shoes to be mended, he saw the cobbler's wite scated by the fire, suffering from the terribic symptoms of heart disease and dropsy, which he had witnessed as the precursors of his mother's death. He felt a rush of pity at the mingled sight and remembrance, and, recalling the relief his mother had found from a simple preparation of foxglove, he promised Sally Oates to bring her something that would case her, since the doctor did her no good. In this office of chari-ty, Shas felt, for the first time since he had esmo to Baveloe, a sense of unity between his past and present life, which might have been the beginning of his rescae from the insact-like axistate into which his nature had shrunk. But Sally Oric's disease had raised her into a personal c of much interest and importance among the neighbors and the fact of her having found relief from drinking Silas Marner's 'staft,' became a reatter of general discourse.

staff, became a reatter of general discourse.
When Doctor Kimble gave physic, it was natural that it should have an effect but when a weaver, who came from nobody knew where, worked womers with a bottle of brown waters, occult character of the process was evi-Such a sort of thing had not been known since the Wise Woman at Tarley died; and she had charms as well as "stuff," everybody went to for when their children had fits. Silas Marner must be a person of the same sort, for how die he know what would bring back Sally Oate's breath, if he didn't know a fine sight more than

The Wise woman had words that she mutter The Wise woman had words that she muttermed to berself, so that you couldn't hear what
they were; and if she tied a bit of red thread
round the childs too the while, it would keep off
the water in the head. There were women in
Raveloe at that present time, who had worn one
of the Wise Woman's little bags round their
macks, and, in consequence, had never had an
idiot child, as Ann Coulter had. Silas Marner could very likely do as much, and more; and now it was all clear how he should have come from some unknown parts, and be so "comical looking."

But Saily Oates must mind and not tell the doctor, for he would be sure to set his face against Marner; he was always ampry about the Wise Worran, and used to threaten those who went to her, that they should have none of his

help any more.
Silas now found himself and his cottage suddealy beset by mothers who wanted him to charm away the whooping-cough, or bring back

charm away the whooping-cough, or bring back the milk, and by men who wanted stuff against rheumatics or the knots in the hands; and, to secure themselves against a refusal, the applicants brought their silver in their paims.

Silas might have driven a profitable trade in charms, as well as in his small list of drugs; but mony on this condition was no temptation to him: he had never known an impulse towards falsity, and he drove one after another away with growing irritation, for the news of him as a wise man had spread even to Tarley, and it was long before people coased to take long walks for the sake of asking his aid. But the hope in his wisdom was at length changed into dread, for no one belloved him when he said he knew Contidued on the Fourth page.

# THE



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THE WEEKLY SUN'

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

The Condition of Virginia. A gentleman having ust returned from an xtensive tour through the state of Virginia. from which he was obliged to fee for his life, gives the following account of the personnel of the Virginia treeps; the military organizations, and also criticizes the free and slave elements of the state. He says :

the Virginia treeps; the military organizations, and also criticizes the free and slave elements of the state. He says:

The military power of the state is greatly underrated by the North, and is not yet properly appreciated by the War Department at Washington. A week age the writer failed te cenvince Mr. Cameron that Virginia, with her foreign forces, would raise an army of 60-000 men, ready and anxious to attack Washington city; out the truth is, that 89.000 men, organized into companies and regiments, have already responded to the call of the Governor. So many of these men, uniformed, armed and equipped, rushed to Richmord, that the Governor was obliged to issue a proclamation ordering the soldiers to romain at home, ready te obey orders at a moment's notice. Including the private arms of the citizens, and those stolen and distributed by Flovid, (many of which have been sent to Virginia from other southern states,) there are enough to arm 50,000 men. Of heavy ordinance they are quite deficient, and those seried at Norfolk they are distributing over the southern states. Memphis is already supplied with thom.

Military erganizations have never been so common is Virginia as at the North, hence a vest proportion of her soldiers known twing of military tactics, nor are they so much accustomet in an early the state at the military scademy at Loxington, and the women, equally zoolous, are engaged in making clothers for these soldiers.

The character of the Virginia trops is worthy of comment. I have seen the western courties, is in a furor of excitement. Almost every man and boy belongs to some military organization, and the women, equally zoolous, are engaged in making clothers for these soldiers.

The character of the Virginia trops is worthy of comment. I have seen

Despite the efforts of southern mesters, large numbers of slaves have learned to read. During the last Presidential campaign, the most interested and eager listeners at political meetings, were these people; they communicated to each other what they heard, and they all understood that the question of slavery was involved in the contest. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, seventages always living on a plantation para Paters. after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, seventeen slaves, living on a plantation near Polarsburgh, Va., repaired to their master early one morning, and the spokesman of the party boldly told him that they had served him long enough; that they were free now, and had merely called to tell him that they were going away, and on they went. The master had no power to stop them, but he reached Petersburgh befere them, where he had the whole party arrested, sold, and forthwith sent whole party arrested, sold, and forthwith sent

to the far South.

They have their revolutionary and patriotic songs, which they sing in private. They hold seemet religious meetings, the burden of their prayers being that the Lord will help the North, ue hasten the day of their emancipation. few days ago I was traveling in the interior of Virginia. Night overtook me in the neigabor-hoel of a firm-house, where I was entertained until next day. That night I changed to hear the evening devotions of the slaves in one of their huis. I was an unobserved spectator. I heard them pray for the success of the North, and one old woman wept for joy when teld that the northern samies were coming to set them free. "Oh! good massa Jesus," said she, "let the time be shart." To their massers, the slaves pretend entire ignorance of this whole movement, but to white men in whom they confide, they reveal their hopes, fears, desires and plans.
The fice and enslaved are everywhere

con-tant and uninterrupted intercourse, and it would not be wise to leave them at home whilst would not be wise to leave them at home whilst their masters were in the army. On my way from Lynchungh to Alexandria, I heard a physician at one of the stations tell an acquaintance in the cars that he was the only white man left on fifteen adjoining plantations, and that nearly all the "niggers" had been sent away. They are closely watched by the military, who largely outnumber then, and who fear no insurrection in their presence; but whenever a Federal army confronts their masters, and they see that the northern troops must win the day—to use the expressive language of a slave in Richmond—they "will light for those whe fight for them;" so that in the end, the slaveholders' fancied securicy may be a torrible doiusion.

The southern newspapers, in noticing the promptitude with which the negroes respond to

promptime with which the negroes respond to the call for their services in military operations, ascribe it to the love they bear their mastera-to the loftiest patriotism, and to their hatred to the loftiest patriotism, and to their hatred of their northern enemies, as they are taught to regard the people of the North. In the writer's flight from Virginia, he was secreted for three days and nights in the house of a colored family, the head of which was among the "patriots" at Norfelk, engaged in throwing up fortifications, under the direction of Gen. Gwynn. He and his family are unrelenting in their hatred of slavery, and pray for the triumph of northern arms, and when the time comes when such men (and the South is full of them) can strike a sure blow, they will strike. Northern men may deplore this feeling on the part of the negroes, and the excesses to which it will give , and the excesses to which it will give but there is no help for it-the day of etribution is at hand, and there is no power

The Rebeis at Hampton Bridge. The following additional particulars of a

o arrest its progress or its terrors.

nevement already noticed, of the rabels who movement aiready noticed, of the rabels who threaten Fort Monros, possess interest:

The only continuous land appreach to the fort is a strip of sandy beach, and the bay sets between the fort and the main laid, from one to three mil a in width. There is a dyke leading to the main land which terminates in the bridge, near ost Hampton, and called Hampton bridge. For a long time the secsation of the bridge, the sentinels of each force guarding and hobling half of the bridge.

Last Heonday the secasionists assembled a considerably force on the bridge, and demanded that its whole length be given up to them. Col. District the commander at the fort, fals his bood slightly roused, and concludes to punish the robels for their impudence. He marched two companies of Massachusetts men and a field-piece to the bridge. He planted the field-piece where it would completely sweep the bridge, and fallenge out his wanth, gave the accessionists ten minutes to retire salely from their position.

For some timethey remained from refusing to stir Near the Capitanion of the ten minutes to retire sheat the guession of the ten minutes begave orders that the guession of the ten minutes begave orders that the guession of the ten minutes is gave orders that the guession of the ten minutes is gave orders that the guession of the ten minutes is gave orders that the guession of the ten minutes is gave orders that the guession of the ten minutes is gave orders that the guession of the ten minutes is gave orders that the guession of the ten of the robels began to waver; and before the expiration of the time affected them, they retracted in confusion for a fer localities further missed. Colonel Dismiss immediately moved by men over the bridge, and took possession of a first well of water on the other side. The field piece new sweeps the bridge, and the two hreaten Fort Monros, possess interest :

The field piece new sweeps the bridge, and the two companies of Massachusetts troops, numbering The first beresofter has depended for water on The fort beresofter has depended for water on the fort beresofter he water from the gutters and the state of the s

The fort hereofore has appendix to restore the feature which receive the water from the guiters leading from the vanparks. This supply is rather presentions, insufficient, and not of the best quality and the possession of this well will be a great relief to the fort. It is thought there will be some fighting if the Federal troops resist. The active opera-

tions of the rebals in erecting batteries and fortify-ing themselves to the neighborhood, and from the number of secession troops in the vicinity, it is thought that p.s. they an attack is intended on the fort. The men at the fort are all saxious for a brush with the enemy.

The Obstructions in Pensacola Harber. A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Warrington Mary Yard, on the 5th instant, describes the work of obstructing the approaches to Pensacola harbor, a feat of the rebose which has been previously mention-

It had been intimated by the officers of the squadren outside, that a blockade of this port would commence today. In view of this, and of the danger of the ships attempting to come in, while our forts and batteries were engaged with Pickers, the plan was adopted of buying some ve sels at Pensacola, and einking them in the channel. To Captain Lovell, this duty was assigned and promptly executed. A brig was brought down from Pensacola, and night before last a large detail from the army were employed in threwing heavy stones iste her bold. This consumed nearly the whele night. Last night a large force was set to work on the vossels again, and by midnight they were all got ready. Capt. Lovall's company, sixty muskets, were the orly armed men in the party. A large brig and three large soews, heavily loaded with stones, were fastened to the two little tug steamers, and under the command of Capt. Lovell, assisted by Commander Ressuaw, and superints of do Col. Schullers, Chief of Engineers, were then noiselessly conveyed about two miles out towards the point where the obstructions were to be placed. They passed very near to Fort Pickens, but excited no alarm.

Having resched the scene of their operations, prompt measures were taken to sing take vessels. This was done by scuttling and the brig and three scows were just thirty-five minutes in six king. Captain Renshaw, with his hitle tug, remained until the vessels bad entirely disappeared, but the men on the steamers expected every moment to hear the whizzin; of the big shot from Fort Pickens, or from the It had been intimated by the officers of the

disappeared, but the men on the steamers expected every moment to hear the whizzing of the big shot from Fort Pickens, or from the fleet which lay about a mile off. There was not, however, the slightest indication on either the fort or ships of any knowledge or observation of what was going on. At daybroak the party in command of this expedition returned to the yard safely, greatly to the relief of the whole camp and of the dwellers in the yard, who apprehended that an attempt to sink these vessels would draw the fire of the fort, and bring on the action before our side was fully prepared therefor.

### Sam Houston Still True.

The statement that SAM Houston had recently made a secession speech in Galveston, is proved to be false. Sam did make a speech in Galeston, in defiance of threats; and an eye witness of the scene gives the following graphic description of

About an hour before the time appointed for his address, he (Gen. Heuston) appeared, riding through the principal street of the city. When he had alighted from his carriage he stood for a few mements, fearlessly before the crowd to converse with some friends. I followed him, with other gentlemen into an adjoining office. There were present about twenty, mostly prominent secessionists, but friends of the Ueneral. All united in entreating him not to parsist in speaking when it would inevitably be at the peril of his life. The brave man, however, had but one answer: "I have lived in vain, gentleman, if I caunot now speak what I think. If it has come to that here, I may as well die now as at any time."

A prominent seconsionist, whose name is

A prominent secusionist, whose name is conspicuous among the rebels of Texas, Ganaral NICHOLS, during this conversation put numerous questions to Housron touching his present pesition, and relative to certain remarks he was reported to bave made. He asked Heusron if he ever had said that JEFF. DAVIS was a perfidious traitor, and was aiming at dictatorial powers. Turning to him with a look of withering contempt, the old General replied. "I did say so, and in the presence of God I think so, and I will say what I think though the thunders blast me here!" As we started to go up to the place where Housron had appointed to speak, I heard a mun in the crowd ask this same Gen. NICHOLS, "Well, what did you get out of the old man?" "To which he replied that "all he got from him was that he was going to say what he d—d pleased." Gen. Housron walked almost unattended to Gen. Housron walked almost unattended to the Hall where he was to speak, his friends avoiding him from fear of logary from the excited crowd. On arriving there he was told that it has been closed against him by the owners who feared its destruction by the mob Housron replied that he would speak in the open air then, and walking fearlossly through the crewd to an elevated balcony, commenced his address without the least trace of agitation or alarm visible upon his countenance. After alluding briefly to the events which had trans.

or alarm visible upon his countenance. After alluding briefly to the events which had transpired since he was last at Galveston, he boldly piret since he was last at Galveston, he boldly vindicated his own character from the calumies which had been heaped upon him by some of the lying journals in Texts. He then characterized the recogsion of Texas as iniquitous and prejudicial in every way to her best interests. He said that though dismine might be in the ascendant now, that there was a terrible reaction to come, which would be heard, and that he stool in a waiting attitude for that time to come.

time to come.

Mr. Dungan, of Texas, just in the city, (sor of Jas. H. Duncan, of Haverhid, Mass., ) says : Gov. Housron teld Mr. Duncan that the feeling in Austin was so strong in favor of the Union, that had be given the word be could have turned the Coavention out of the city. He told him also that he wrote to Twiggs to hold firm in his position, for he might need to call upon him; and had Twiggs not proved a traitor, Taxas would have been saved to the Union. He said there was no office he would Union. He said there was no office he would accept but to put himself at the head of the Union reaction movement in the South.

# Den't Rob the Children.

The St. Louis Democrat appeals earnestly to the Banks of that city not to suffer the seconsion Governor of Missouri to divert to treason able purposes the fund provided for the pay-Democrat in conclusion says:

Democrat in conclusion says:

Teschool fund is to be invaded, and money so selly consecrated to education, is to be used to arm the disloyal portion of our population, and under the standard of treason, Missouri is to be bound band and foot, and handed over to a bank-rupt Cotton Confederacy. Will the Banks lend themselves to such infanny? Will they with their own hands stab the state credit, in whose fall their own oredid and honor will perish? Will the old State Bank allow a maddened Legislative bunditut to force its vauts, and rob a loyal people of their school fund? These are questions which must be answered, and, if we are not mistaken, the worst is already determined upon, and the canks are committed to the final step.

But the issuing of a new batch of state bonds can excite nothing but contempt in the stock market particularly when it is known for what purpose the money to be realized from their sale is to be used. And the other dese connected with the matter—to use treasury ship plasters from tea dollars up and appeal to the people to invest their mancy in them, as things now stand, will be met by merited derision. Then, we ask, what do the banks expect to as in by sustaining the Governor in his madsolme of rubellion, which must ultimate in repudiation and ruin? We will tell them what the will marit, and most undoubtedly reinive—the con-

# Our Merchant Princes.

A. T. STEWART, Esq., of this city, sent the following letter to Mr. J. P. STRANGE, a merchant in Memphis. who had written inquiring the tuth of a rumor that he had offered \$1. 000 0 0 to sustain the Government.

New York, April 29.—Dear Err:—Your let or requesting to know whather or not I had offered a million of dollars to the government for the purpose of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself not your friends would pay their dotts to the firm as they matured, has been received.

The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, argravated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability; but whatever may be your determination or but whatever may be your determination that of others in the South, it shall not chang my course. All that I have of position and wealth I owe to the free institutions of the United States, under which, in common with I others North and South, protection to life,

liberty and property, have been enjoyed in the fudest manner. The government to which these blessings are due calls upon her citizens to protect the Capital of the Union from threatened assault; and although the effer to which you refer has not in terms been made by me. I yet dedicate all that I have, and will, it need, my life to the service of the country—for to that country I am bound by the strongest ties of affection and duty.

I had hoped that Tennessee would be loyal to the Constitution. But hewever extensive may be secession or repudiators, as long as there are any te uphold the sovereignty of the United States, I shall be with them supporting the flag.

Yours, &c., ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

An Hour at the Sallor's Experience Meeting. Having occasion, on Saturday evening, to visit the not very attractive locality of Cherry street, we were led to enter the Sailor's Home, hearing that an experience meeting was in progress. Never shall we regret doing so, for one has to see and hear these often illiterate orators, to judge at all of the force and power with which their exhortations tell upon an room, an old Tar was giving his experience, to mest sympathetic hearers we are to suppose, from the nature and frequency of the responses.

responses.

Besides the sailors, there were collected, apparently the mothers, wives and sweeth-earts of many. Trees joined heartily in the beauti-ful hymns, frequently sung during the even-

fathy mas, frequently sung during the evening.

As he old man resumed his seat, a more youthful representative of the fraturally takes the thoor. He helds about a little by an book, and bringing it down with onergy into his other hardened palm, says in a clear, ringing yolds, "This has been the harphest work of my life and this is the best mosting in the world. Come out for Jesus tonight, shipmented don't leave this house without brail. A Garman sailer tells how he forget his mother, was wild and reckless for years, until last November; how the devil followed him up, even to the hospital, where he saw men die to the next bea to him, and yet away again through a long and sickly voyage, till he was brought back there as he thought to die himself, when his spiritual eyes were unselled. Here he paused as if from feeling, and looking around upon the upturned faces, said in a low, impressive voice, "Oh, how the Spirit does work! I was so blind all that tims! I could see nothing; now," raising his voice almost to a shout of joyful exultation, "I can see through an inch plank!" 'Glory to God!" sounded in all parts of the room, and sundry fingers were applied with quick, sweeping movements to weatherbeaten cheeks. He has heard, he said, of good tidings brought from foreign lands, but he would now take to foreign lands, but he would come to the sailors' meetings here. He is happy now, free; for he can "go right through a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling table and not look at the rum, or pass a gambling ta As the old man resumed his seat, a more

shake he give my hard shack right through my heart."

A Swedish sailor now arose, and in broken accents said: "To night a voice has been ringing in my heart of that time when 'he that is holy shall be holy still, and he that is fithy shall be fifthy still." His spirit had been outshed by what had been said in this meeting and he wished to say what he felt was so true, "now is the time for we do not know how long we may live."

we may live." As he finishes his remarks all join in singing:

As he finishes his remarks all join in singing:

"Now is the accepted time,
The Saviour calls to day;
Te-morrow it may be too late—
Then why should you delay?"

Another now rises to say: "It has pleased the Lord to give me a good many Saturday nights here, but now this may be the last; for to-morrow i start on a long voyage. I go with a happy heart this time, for I take Jesus with me, and besides some few of my shipmates are Christians, and we will establish meetings; will you pray for us, brothers and sisters? It is time now, when a ship is homeward bound instead of collecting about decks to talk over where we will go nort, or what we will do ashere, to be singing hymns, and speaking of the Lord. I tell you what, it strengthens me to talk of him:

singly what, it strengthens me to talk of him; how he has built me up! I couldn't leave without a word; but now I go satisfied since I have spoken of the Lord on this, the last evening that I may ever be here."

Some one in his experience spoke of sening the soldiers on the tow boat waving their adeus to their friends; and expressed pity for them as "poor follows waving themselves on to their docm," and wondering how many of them were Christians. Another spoke of those who had enlisted, as having taken up the sword to perish by the sword. This latter drew out a fine, manly-leoking fellow, his Union rosette in bold relief upon his full, round chest, who said, he had taken up the sword for he feit it to be his duty; yet, continued he, "I live for God! and if it is His will that I do not get through slive, may He take me to Himself." Another said it was a said day to him when he Another said it was a said day to him when he was called to enlist in his country's defense. It was a dreadful thing when brothers became was a creating when orders became enemies, and he believed God's jutgment was now upon them for it. He put his trust in the 'Got of battles," whose eyes were as fire, and who was not to be mocked.

He received for encourgement the beautiful hymn, sung in full chorus and with exceeding emphasis:

children are gathering from near and from For the trumpet is sounding the call for the war; The Lo d is our strength, be this ever our song, While with courage and faith we are marching

An earnest prayer was then effered for our brothers in the camp and on the saa. During the prayer, the petitioner uttered the words, "In ever we needed much grace," and was met with a solemnly responsive "T is now, "from every quarter; "if ever we needed to watch and pray, "tis now." At the close of the prayer, when it was asked that "ere long our belowed country night be as distinguished for peacefulness as it of late had been by turbulence, a mariour as universal as it was deep and earmarmur as universal as it was deep and ear was heard, expressive of unity in the sen-nt. After this, an aged man arises to say it is as little as he can do to stand up for in it is as little as he can do to stand up for the best friends he ever met on sea or land, and the best friends he ever met on sea or land, and that as long as he has the love of God in his beaut, it makes little difference whether he falls overboard at sea or drops dead on the battle-field. "The seal of God upon us all we want when death overtakes us in any form. A Christian is as safe as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed. Live above the world! look out of yourselves! look to Jesus! Many a night, when I have had no one to turn to who felt with me, I have paced the deck and talked to Jesus; yes, talked with Him:—We do it here. Look to him, and he'll keep you from wavering. "Lord, wouldst thou do this?" "No!" "Then I'll not do it." Ask him what, you need; I've tried it, and its sare, for I was simple enough." Here followed that cheering chorus: ed that cheering chorus :--

# "There'll be no so row there, In Heaven above, where all is Lave. There'll be no so row there."

And new a fine looking specimen of that most And now a fine looking specimen of that most acceptable sacrifies to Our Father, a young Christian, a salter of perhaps twenty-one or two, takes the floor with the words:—"It takes a valiant soldier to march the heavenly coad, and with the help of God Till follow it.—Once I was a poor miserable sinner, no peace or happiness: "but there'ill be no sorrow there."

The news them there but, even marchand as or nappiness; "out there it is no sorrow there."
I've never been there, but very man; and as we were going down in the sea, I threw my arms around that dear brother's neck, (sointing to the one beside him) and said, "brother there'll be no sorrow there." Oh! that was the happiest meanent of my life! "Then what the same he?" must Heaven be?" Books were now offered to all who wished to apply for them after the meeting, and the ex-orcises closed with prayer.

# The Refield and Minie Rifles

The Enfield derives its name from the place dore it is made, namely, the government armay at Enfield, England, and it is in most mary at Enfield, England, and it is in most respects like the American army rifle, made at Springfield, Mass. The barrel of it is formed of the best chargoal irou; its length is 39 inches; bore, .580 of an inch; it has three

grooves, 1-16 of an inch wide and 500th of an inch deep. The puten of the grooves is 6 feet 6 inches A hellow cenical ball, with a plug of boxwood placed in the base is used in the Eaffelds. The Minie rifls derives its name from Licatenant Minne, of the French infantry, who first applied the hollow expanding bullet to the army rifls, and by whose exertions it was first brought into actual army use. The French rifles have four grooves, 0.2768 inches in width, 0.0788 in depth, and ore turn in 6 f ot. The bullet is hollow and conseal, and weights 494 grains; newdore is now used. Formerly, elevating sights were fixed on all the F, anch army rifls, but these bave been dispensed with so as to render the arms more simple. The back sight of the rifle is elevated a '.78 of an inch above the barrel. A French soldier of the line aims at the weighted of the fee, and with his fixed rifle sight he is sure te strike him within or at 280 yards distant. When firing at greater distance, he needs his thumb nail for a back sight, by placing it across the barrel, and by long practice in judging o' distances by the eya, he obtains wonderful precision in his aim. The special corps of Chasseurs and Zouaves have elevating sights on their rifles.—Scientific American.

The Winam Steam Gan

The Winam Steam Gua.

The steam gun captured at Ellicott's mills, on its way to Harper's Farry, is one of the fion's or the Massa meetts camp. The whole concern, which worg's perhaps five tons, is mounted on wheels. Externally, it has the appearance of a small two horse power engine at one end, and at the other runs off into a sharp nose, not unlike the end of the Winams eight steamer. The nose however, which is merely the sheath to protect the mach as and its ejeratives, is constructed of one and a quarter inch ire; and the expectation of the inventor was, apparently, that balls aimed at it would glance off harmlessly. In the epinion of those conversant with ruch matters, a Minic bail would penetrate this sheath, while a six pound ball would of course kneck the whole thing into a cycled hat. This pointed sheath or covering is divided nearly its whole length by a six three inches in width, affording an opening for the discharges of the gua. With this mouth-like slit dividing the sheath into poderous jaws, and stretching from ear to ear, the affair has the look of some devilish, shark-nosed sex measter. Peering in at this opening, not much is to be seen beyond a few ear, the affair has the look of some devilish, shark-nosed sea monster. Peering in at this opening, not much is to be seen beyond a few cog-wheels and a bit of mild-looking cylinder, which, however, is the mouthpiece of the centrifugal wheel, which, revolving at the tremendous rate of 350 times per minute, flings out a three-cunce ball at each revolution.

The Marsachusetts folks think the machine does not amount to much its unwindiness bedoes not amount to much, its unwisidiness be-ing a fatal objection. If placed to command a narrow passage, it might, bowever, do good service.— Washington Star.

Gen. Butler's Speech. General Burner, on the night of his arrival washington, made the following speech in response to a serenade with which he was

Fellow Crizens: Your cheers for the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts are rightly bestowed. It is a historical fact that in the Revolution, Massachusetts sent more men south of Mason and Dixon's Line to fight for south of Meson and Dixon's Line to fight for the cause of the country, than all the Southern Colories put together; and in this second war, if war must come, te proclaim the Declaration of Irdependence anew, and as a necessary consequence establish the Union and the Constitution, Massachusetts will give, if necessary, every man in her border—aye, and woman!

There is this difference between our southern brothers and ourselves, that while we love our state with the true love of a son, we love the Urion and the country with an equal devotion. (Loud and prolonged applause.) We place no "State's rights" before, above or beyond the Uzion. Our cath of allegiance to our country, and our oath of allegiance to our state are interweathed harmoniously, and never come in conflict nor clash. He who does his duty to the Union does his duty to the state; and he who does his duty to the state; and he who does his duty to the state, does his duty to the Union—"one and inseparable, now and forever."

Many things in a man's life may be worse than death. So, to a government there may be many thines, such as dishonor and disintegration, we see than thoshedding of blood. [Cheers] Our fathers purchased our liberty and country for us at an immense cost of treasure and blood, and by the bright heavens above us we will not part with them without first paying the original debt and the interest to this date! [Loud cheers]. We have in our veins the same clood as they shed; we have the same power of endurance, the same love of liberty and law. We will hold as a brother him who stands by the Union; we will hold as an enemy him who would strike from its constellation a single star. [Applauss]. But I hear some one say. "Shall we carry on this f strictidal war? Shall we shed our brothers blood, and meet in arms our brothers of the South?" I would in arms our brothers of the South?" I would say, "As our fatters did not hesitate to strike the mother country in the defense in arms our brothers of the South?" I would say, "As our faters did not hesitate to strike the mother country in the defense of our rights, so we should not hesitate to meet the brother as they did the mother." [Sensation.] If this unboly, this fratricidal war is forced upon us. I say, "Wee, woe to them who have made the necessity. Our heads are clean, our hearts are pure; the Union must be preserved at all hazard of money and, if need be, of every li'e this side the Arctle rigions. (Cheers.] If the 25,000 northern soldiers who are here are cut off, in six weeks 50,000 will take their place; and if they die by fever, pestilonce or the sword, a quarter of a million will take their place, till our army of the reserve will be women with their broomsticks, to drive every enemy in the Calf. (Cheers and laughter.) I have neither fear nor doubt of the issue. I feel only herror and dismay, for those who have made the war. God help them! we are here for our right, for our country, for our flag. Our faces are set South and try, for our flag. Our faces are sot South and there shall be no footstep backwards. (Immense applause.) He is mistaken who supposes we can be intimidated by threats or called by compromise. The day of compromise is post.

### The State of the Country. REPORTS BY MAIL AND OTHERWISE.

FORT LEAVENWORTH SAFE-The Leaven orth (Kansas) Times of the 9th inst. says: Yester ay the Union Guards Captain Coz-ENS, were ordered to meet at their armory and separe for a few days's march. And no little arrosity was manifested to learn whither they ere going and what was the nature of the

"It now appears that a large quantity of arms have been sent to Southern Kansas volunteers which will be organized in that section. The Union Guards were detailed to act as an The Union Guards were detailed to act as an escort to quartermaster Collassons, in conveying the arms southward. They will accompany the expedition to the Big Stranger, where they will be relieved by a company from Lawrence. The guards will return to Leavenworth this evening. The Missouri gentlemen who have entertained designs against the fort will please make a note of the above facts.

TRAITORS IN WASHINGTON .- Traitors still yound in Washington. The last it do of knavery of which they are guitty in this town is an attempt of which they are guity in this town is an attempt to blow up one of the nearborn reguments quartered in a dwelling house. Kees of powder have been conducted in the building, with a train leading out ditt. Faturately, it was discovered before the fats spark was applied. Washington is full of these scond eight of heep allements so long as shey can keep solver. Several of their number play say for General Lizz and Gove not Lizzung, staying here a week or two, and carrying all the news to be had to the aforessid dignitaries.

The Proporation Open — The Geographical

THE POTOMAC OPEN.-The Government seps the Potomac open, and will do so at every set. The Pawnes cropped down to Al sandris the the day and suchored, running her game out of he port boles on the Alexandria side. There were ne one attempted to interior with vessel. Some of the Airxivitia secsionises have been importent of late, supplied the supply of the and vegestles, and the flovarment hought about time to give them a gentle reminder of i

# War Items.

Ir is UNDOUBTEDLY TRUE that the Administration received an offer off black troops from Canada, and declined it.

Canada, and defined it.

Gov. Clark, of Texas, has issued his pro-clamatics, calling for 5,990 men in accordance with the additional requisition from the War Department of the Confederated States.

by the Convention of Arkansas was accompa-nied by a decree confiscating the property of citizens of the United States held in that state. ANCTHER SECRESION HONORABLE.—"Hon."
Solon Borland, of Arkansas, formerly Senator of the United States, larely editing a newspaper in Memphis, owes a Pittsburg, Pa., paper maker \$2,300, which he declares he repulsates, and desires "to hear nothing more of it."

Renet. Thoors IN Mississippi are moving North. In addition to two regimenes praviously ordered to Cernth, fixteen more compassice have been required to rendezvous there, previous to starting for Virginia.

Thu. Eastern Charm Mills are full of orders; the Simsbury mills are running full time, fulfilling a contract for the U.S. army. The first broadcloth made in New England was manufactured at Amesbury and Salisbury, and unformed the U.S. army in the war of 1812.

THE REBELS AT NATCHEZ, Miss., are chuckling over the smart manouver of a St. Louis traiter who ran the cauntlet of the scrutiny, by the officers at Cairo, of a number of army saddles, which were packed in tobacco carks.

EVERY CHAPLAIN in the army and navy to be permitted hereafter to conduct public worship according to the ferms of the church of which he may be a member. This is as it should be.

THE MARYLAND CONTINGENT of Federal troops will be called out immediately at the adjournment of the Legislature, and there are volunteers enough to fill the four regiments.

THE NORWALK (Cr.) VOLUNTEERS were presented \$10 each by the President of the Norwalk Bank, a gift from the citizens of that place. They are as fine a body of men as any that have volunteered in that state.

have volunteered in that state.

AN OLD RAMAGE PRINTING PRESS, in use in the office of the Nashville Banner fifty years ago, has now been converted into a machine for making percussion caps for the rebels. It turns out 8000 caps a day.

Morre Baltimorre Plug-Uglyism.—A gang of roughs attacked the beadquarters of the Federal troops at the National Holel, on Monday night, and broke several windows. A number of the rioters were arrested. A NOBLE HEARTED KENTUCKIAN, hearing

that a free negro was about to be sold into slavery, purchased him himself for \$800, although he could not afford the expense. Subscriptions are being raised to indemnify the self-sacrificing gentleman. THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF ALBION, in Or-leans county, N. Y., has raised \$10,000 as a free gift offering for the support of the war, and two companies of volunteers. The sub-scriptions in the whole county already exceed \$10,000.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER complains that "democrats and whigs, all are alike silent, or mingling their voices in the harsh, hellish cry for southern blood. Douglas, Fillmone, Pierce, Dickinson—all have turned their backs upon us."

PATRIOTISM OF DOUGLAS .- President LINthe first one to tell him of anticipated trouble in Maryland; to point out the proper route via Perryville and Annapolis, and to suggest that Fort Moarce and Old Point Comfort were the points that commanded the whole of that sec

ion of country. 'REMEDIBER BUENA VISTA," is the watch word of the Indiana Zouaves, who, on bended knees, on Wednesday, swore to defend the flag, and wipe out the diagrace cust on the volunters from that state by allaged cowardly conduct at that battle. fuct at that battle.

The DAY OF PASTING AND PRAYER at Wheeling, Va., was fully observed. The churches were crowded with devout worshippers, and the pastors preached patriotic sermons, most of the pulpits were festooned with

the Stars and Stripes. A Correspondent of the Missouri Democrat proposes, after the manner of the blockade at Cairo, to stop the supplies on the legislative traitors at Jefferson City. He advises: "Let no loyal citizen pay any state taxes for the present year. This course wil not affect the credit of the state, for that is already gone" IT IS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH that Commissioners from Havena have gone to Mont-gomery, to confer with the robel government, concerning southern shipping at Cuban ports against which the Federal Consul General is

acting in a decided manner. CUTTING THE MISSISSIPPI LEVERS .- Three cutting the Mississiff Levers.—Three villains were lately detected cutting the livees near Friars Point, Miss. The water spread alant three quarters of a mile, and had the river been fulling at the time immense damage would have been dene. The rascals were pursued, first upon and drowned, but they are supposed to have confederates for whom a strict watch is knot. watch is kept

WE LEARN FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE that much suffering already exists, and more is ap-prehended, in the lower part of Virginia-from Ab and in the lower part of minds and Ab and in the Fredericksburgh—sugar being worth 25 cents per pound; and other articles not grown in that state command the most exception prices. These are among the first fruits of recession.

PERSECUTION OF DEBTORS, who have volunteered into the army of North Carolina, has become a universal, that Governor Ellis has sent a special message to the Legislature, re-commending the a law be at once enacted pro-hibiting the service of any kind of civil process upon any person who now or may hereaf-ter enlist in the military service of the state during the proper term of his service, and for one year thereafter.

THREE PHILADELPHIA REGIMENTS, DED THREE FIRMADELPHIA REGIMENTS, numbering 2,500 men, left home for the war on Tuesday. Many affecting incidents of leave taking occurred. In one case a long estranged husband and wife, forgot their differences, and exchanged words of love, while their children gambolled at their feet; in another, two Eational guardenene were narried at the mustering ground, before the whole regiment, while drum and file struck up a goodly marriage air. FLOYD HAS OUT-FLOYD HIMSELP. - This

FLOYD HAS OUT-LOYD MINISTER. THE MINISTER OF T workman at Tray, to enable him to manufacture a similar machine for someone in this city. The mechanic har been arrested, and the machine selz d, which has since been completed, and it now in the hands of the Government. The machine will turn out 40,000 musket balls every 24 hours; only two machines have been and ouch a prize in the hards of the rebel forces would be invatuable.

THUTH FROM THE SOUTH.-The southern a ers burke as much as they can the true state of the case there, and it is only from persons om up North that reliable it formation can be obtained. A guideman from New Orleans on the 7th, states that the utmost fright exists at the 7th, states that the utmost fright exists at the enermous power that the Federal Government is putting forth to crush out the rebellion; and that great terror is felt of the uprist of the negroes. A regiment is under time every night; on Sunday night, the 5th, an incendiary slave fired eleven steamboats, and other craft at the leves; the loss of toperty exceeds \$250,000.

CATES OF ADVISOR

TEN REGIMENTS of unequipped but hardy men have been tendered to the Government by responsible parties in Scotland, on condition that at the termination of the war, each shall receive a bousty of land.

AR INFILLIGIERY WRITER from Washington seys: Now, in the new regulations, whas been suggested by the medical authestics here, why not have in each company a professional employed cook, or early one of the saldiers, who has truly learned the business, for this extra labor, so that the consistations of our soluters might not be utterly impaired, before they were fairly in battle. We believe this arrangement would save more five self-impair meter vigor to our men than any other meets of so simple a hind.

Hast of the featful diarrhoma, dysenteries, choleras, and the like diseases, which are the worst received or attracted by bad cookery. Let us have then, professional army cooks, who can also shoulder a masket when the emergency comes.

THE SOLDIERS ARE IN high spirits at the prospect of scrive operations being soon commence. There has been diseasisfaction among the treeps with their rations, growing making out of the small allowance of fresh meat served out to them, but this difficulty is, for the sent relieved, and a large quantity of provisions before, and army stores, arrived this week.

THERE IS REASON to believe that the Govern THERE IS REASON to believe that the Government will soon commones its aggressive operations at Fortress Monroe and in that vicinity. In the mean time, the secression sore gathering at Harper's Ferry will be operated upon to the total extinction of the force concentrated there, which is weak in many respects. An army of 15,000 men will be concentrated in and about Fortress Monroe,

IN CUARLING THE HEALTH OF THE ARESE In CUARLING THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE

surgeous at Washington and Annapoles will look to this speedily.

IN LESSTHAN IO DAYS, Gan. BUTLER will have more than fifteen thousand man under his command at Fort Monros, shore stradfon adequate to the support of the land forces. This demonstration looks to the "possession" of the public preperty at Gosport, and it will be secondilished. The first retrogade movement breaks the back of recession, and before national bayotics, in the hands of New England man reboilion must give way.

THURE IS NO TRUTH in the statement that President Lincols has given assurances to northern Governors as to the policy to be pussed. He has told the people that he would enforce the laws and possess the public property. But the President has not deemed it necessary to give such assurances to my Governors, or other state authorities; nor has any most accurances been asked of him. The President and Gen. Scort is quite as determined to have a final decision of the question involved, as the most radical Republican of the North.

TERROR OUT OF TERRORISM —Transling for ast the struck Vivinia. the Blebroom of the posses.

a final decision of the question involved, as the most radical Republican of the North.

TREBOR OUT OF TREBORISH.—Trembiling fear has struck Virginia; the Richmond Emminer says: "The South is full of secret emissioners. Detailed reports of all our preparations are regularly transmitted to the enemy. The spy and the incendiary are about our homes sail hearthstones. The fire bell in the night' by become a familiar sound. Aron is already a favorite weapon of the enemy. Six fire a night is a moderate average for these casualties in R'chmond. The Coristian Rorth—the philanthrepic, enlightened, particite Korth—to winning more infamy in a month than all history can produce in its thousands of years? What was the night of St. Bartholomov to the programme they have published for their southern campaigus? What were the tortures of the Laquisition, or the thumb-screws of the kirk, inflicting more animal pain, to the dask and licentious promites with which they have into enlistment their regiments of 'rought' What was Gothic and Vandal warfare to that waged by armics whose advance is preceded by the torch of the incendiary and the steadily wiles of the insurrectionist? What were the bloody cruelties of the aboriginal savages compared with the brutalities of these beasts in human form, who come to viela's where the Indian would brain, and to rob and steal where Indian would brain, and to rob and steal where the Indian would destroy?"

The Young MEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Richmond, Va., in an appeal for peace, made to the same society of this city, assume that "the separation of the South from the North is "the separation of the South from the North is irravecable," and "the conquest of either section by the other is impossible." The Caristian Association of Richmord proposes a Unice of "prayers and efforts for the restoration of peace and good-will between the northern and routhern confederacies." To this circular the corresponding secretary of the New York Young Men's Christain Association has replied. He writes that "the whole North recognises the war as a hely effort to maintain a good government." He denounces secession, and regrets that men calling themselves Christians can connect themselves with so wiched a cause. cause.

# Miscellaneous.

THE LAST "BIG" STORY invented by a west-The LAST "BIG" Stort invented by a west-ern editor is, that all the eggs of a setting hear were hatched except one extra large one, whee, on being broken by a little girl, a chick popped out of one end, and a lively measure from the other.

Since the Port of Hardpart, Japas, he been opened to foreign trade, its population has increased from 12,000 to 28,000. Sulpher and salipetre are its largest exports. IN A POLITICAL DISPUTE At Knoxville, Tent, on Monday, Capt. WASH. Monday shot 3. DOUGLAS dead, and dangerously wounded

HENRY HALL. THEY HAVE A STEAM STONE CRUSSER ST.
Rocky Hill, Hartford, which will grind 60 looks
of the hardest rock in a day. The crushed
stone is being applied to the streets of Hartford. Ir is Convidential States that the Duches of Kent died a Roman Catholic. She was attended the day before her death by a Roman Catholic priest from Claremont, and the Duha D'Aumalie called upon the Queen and announced the fact of the catholic priest from the Council the Council Council

ed the fact at the same time. A GANG OF ARMED BURGLARS attacked the A GANG OF ARMED BURGLARS ATLEASED WES COLOR of Fiday night, blew open the safe and abstracted \$1,500. The Home Guard turned out shot four dead, and took nine prisoners.

THE BIRTH OF A FIFTH SON to a gentlement in St. Paul, was thus hastily announced to an eastern friend:
"St. Paul, July 8, 1860. Another boy."

The following reply was received:

"You've told that story five times without variation—mow dry up."

AT A CONCERT GIVEN by a strolling minated company, in December last, in the island of company, in December last, in the island of Hewey, E. I. Archipelago, more than 2.000 tickets were sold, and the receipts were 78 pigs, 98 turkeys, 116 fowls, 16,000 ecceanuts, 5 700 pineapples, 418 bushels of banana's, 600 pumpkins, and 2 709 oranges. It required a day and a half to embark all these articles. THE WISCOUST'S LAST.—When the Wiscoust heard the gratifying intelligence that no person had been killed or wounded at the destinction of Fort Sunster he exclaimed with a tramendous riggle, "Why it was quite a chare forte affair!" What on earth this means

mino forte affair!" What on earth this means not dy knows.—Panch.

ENGLISH STUDIES.—"Father," said a lady of the new school to her indulgent sposse, is he resumed his pipe after supper one evening. "You must buy your dear GRORGIANA on English grammar and spelling book. She has gone through her French, Latin and Greek, susie, drawing and dancing, and now she indust commence her English studies."

A Versaally Lany a link between the next

A VENERAULE LADY, a link between the past of the present, is dead. Mrs. Elizansers Locan Clay died at Jacksonville, Eli. os sun's y so years old. Her father Gon. Bay. Locas, with other relatives fought in the revolution, and after were among the hardy pipeers who wrested Kentucky and the north-

neers who wrested Kentucky and the north-western territory, after many years of deadly strite, from their Indian possessors. She was twice married—first to Marter D. Handson, who was one of the U.S. Senators of early times from Kentucky, and next to Rev. Possess Clar, a brether to the Sage of Ashland. Her eldest son. Col. John J. Handson, foll ploticusty at Buena Vista, while in command of a regiment at that battle from his adopted state.